Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DARLY AND SUNDAY, Per Month..... 70 age to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts wish to have rejected articles returned, the nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

"Mistakes."

The Hon. FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS dmits that "mistakes have been made which it will be the duty of succeeding administrations to correct."

"Mistakes" is good. Frauds, corruption, the filching of the public money for private uses, skinning the people and fattening the gang, a whole wide record of maladministration, government of Graft, for Graft and by Graft: a very pretty collection of "mistakes." Ele mentary "mistakes," the old confusion between Mine and Thine.

These little harmless necessary "mistakes" are to be rectified by the men who made or consented to them.

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen," says the Cashier to the depositors. "Mistakes have been made by the management. I'm going to get out myself, but the Assistant Cashier, who is familiar with my methods, will take my job. You can depend upon him to correct any mistakes that need to be corrected. Don't mention it: it's a pleasure to recommend a valued colleague.

The Record.

In a letter which OpeLL addressed to anti-Odell Republicans he declared that in his opinion "the record" of HERRICK and HIGGINS "should have governing influence in a matter of this kind."

Not the record of HERRICK and Hig-GINS alone. The record of ODELL, a part of which is HIGGINS'S, and all of which is defended and justified by the Republican platform. Higgins was lifted up by ODELL. HIGGINS stands on ODELL'S

The record of ODELL is notorious. HIGGINS can't get away from it or from his own by fine speeches about the high and unselfish motives which he means to be inspired by in his administration, if he is allowed to have one. So sudden a change of heart is not to be believed in. He has been ODELL's man. He has meekly obeyed ODELL's orders. Neither as a State Senator nor as Lieutenant-Governor has he shown the tiniest bit of independance. If he had, he wouldn't have been nominated for Governor. His record would be enough to con-

demn him, even if he were not the representative of ODELL and Odellism. His vote in favor of the claim of the Furnaceville Iron Company shows it is not safe to trust him to have anything to do with the expenditure of the people's money. His vote for the Odell lunacy bill and for the bill creating the office of Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities makes him an accomplice in the Odell policy, described by Judge HERRICK as injecting partisan politics into the management of the State charitable and rrectional institutions, to their serious hurt and detriment, for the purpose of making them a substantial part of the political machine, and also of neglecting those institutions."

The record of Higgins, the meek and faithful servant of ODELL, makes HIG-GINS an inseparable part of the system called Odellism, which the independent Republicans are uniting with the Democrats to put out of business.

Rhode Island's Campaign.

The nomination by the Republicans of Chief Justice JOHN R. STINESS of Rhode Island as their candidate for Representative in Congress in the First Congress district against the Hon. DANIEL LARNED DAVIS GRANGER, the present Democratic Representative, is a confession that the Democratic organization has reached a state of efficiency which makes it necessary for their opponents to put their best foot forward if they are to win. Judge STINESS is one of the ablest men in the Republican organization. Bull, the renominated Republican can-

In two successive elections Lucius FAYETTE CLARKE GARVIN, of Tennessee birth and a physician by profession, paired the efficiency of Togo's fleet in running for Governor as a Democrat. has defeated his Republican opponent. some of his more enthusiastic friends | ron which has been watching Vladivosbelieve that not only will he be elected. but that he will carry the State for PARKER. In 1902 the total vote for the metal. Even in the absence of such co-Democratic candidates for Representative was 27,853, against 29,215 for the experts to win a victory, owing to his that Rhode Island will go Democratic

MARTH ALDRICH as United States Sena-1905. It is not reported that any speculative citizens are offering odds against the reelection of the leader of the Senate majority.

Public Office and Private Graft. In his clear and temperate analysis of the Odell system of government Judge

HERRICK says: " It indicates a purpose and design to make a the departments of the State Government, executive, judicial and legislative, component parts of great party machine, for the purpose of using the Government for party purposes and, I fear, in some instances for personal gain."

"A powerful political machine, through its head," says Judge HERRICK, "has should manage to reach Vladivostok servation is still before him. His coun-

usurped the legislative powers so that all the powers, both legislative and executive, are practically embodied in one person—the Executive of the State. The ndependence of the judiciary has been interfered with and Justices of the Supreme Court have been punished for daring to be independent."

Machine made laws, machine administered laws, machine interpreted laws, if the machine could have its way. The voters are going to smash that machine, restore the division and independence of the legislative, executive and judicial powers and stop the use of the State Government for party ends and private graft.

Wandering Davie.

Is the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL trying to "queer" his own entry for the Presidential Stakes? Or is the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL still queer and dizzy himself from the fumes of his Government anthracite coal mine platform that asphyxiated COLER in 1902?

The Baltimore Herald gives this synopsis of the hypothesis of imperialism which the Wolfert's Rooster put before the Democrats of the Monumental City:

" Mr. RILL was happy in placing clearly before his auditors the real purpose of the imperialistic policy of the Republicans. This he declared to be -and backed up his declaration from inspired cources—the furnishing of a new outlet for the favored sons of prominent families. Mr. HILL punctured this policy by a ringing declaration that this country had no ruling families, and that if the gilded youth cannot take their chance along with the homespun youth of the land they should starve.

A new and startling issue: No Exportation of our Gilded Youth! No Gilded Militarists, Despots and Satraps!

In Wheeling and elsewhere in West Virginia he showed his respect for safety and sanity by denouncing "Government by injunction." At Benwood he denounced "the reign of terror" in Colorado:

"The Adjutant-General prides himself upon the fact that he was one of ROOSEVELT'S Rough Riders. If you want that sort of militarism to pervade the United States you may vate the Republican ticket." Having thrown this sop to anarchy.

he threw another one to "labor": " I am sure that if ALTON B. PARKER shall b elected President he will endeavor to have a separate department of labor established and see to it that a practical labor man, a genuine and intelligent representative of labor interests, will have the place. There are thousands of capable labor men in the United States who would feel it an honor to be selected for the position in the Cabinet of a Democratic President, and the best interests of the country would be subserved."

More talk about "Government by injunction." Is Mr. HILL still partially asphyxiated, or is he trying to asphyxiate Judge PARKER?

What Can the Baltic Fleet Effect?

According to a telegram from Denmark the Russian Baltic fleet, comprising twenty-four vessels, is about to pass through the sound into the North Sea, on its way to the Far East. Its departure, the expediency of which has long been doubted at St. Petersburg, seems to have been resolved upon in pursuance of the aggressive policy, now dominant, which dictated Gen. KUROPATKIN'S forward movement. The route which the fleet will pursue

has, naturally, not been announced officially, but reports which appear to be well founded concur in asserting that the battleships will pass through the Suez ballot boxes; it was an effort to prevent Canal and effect a juncture at some the citizens from voting on the State the manuscript, she is unquestionably the unnamed point in the Indian Ocean with issues. Had there been no State camthe remaining vessels, which will round the Cape of Good Hope. The more cir- challenge list of 250,000 names. cuitous and far longer voyage through the Straits of Magellan and across the Pacific, which is said to have been at one time contemplated, has been adjudged unsuitable to the end in view. Arrangements are understood to have been dent he should make cross (X) marks in made to supply the needed coal from colliers until Saigon is reached, where enough fuel could lawfully be procured to convey the armada to the nearest Russian harbor, which would be either Port Arthur or Vladivostok. As the rate of progression will be determined by the speed of the slowest vessel, it is calculated that the fleet will require about two months to reach Far Eastern waters. Assuming that it arrives at its destination in good condition, we are interested in the inquiry what it is likely to accomplish.

We may take for granted that the Baltic fleet will endeavor to relieve Port Arthur, provided Gen. STOESSEL shall be able to defend that fortress two He is running in a district made up of months longer. In that event it will Bristol and Newport counties and the have to engage in battle with Admiral city of Providence, in which GRANGER TOGO. To what extent the Japanese received 15,196 votes in 1902, against naval force at his disposal has been 14,535 for Representative Melville weakened is unknown, for no official information on the subject has been obtainable. That some losses have been incurred is certain, but it remains to be seen whether they have seriously imrespect of battleships or armored cruisers. It is probable that if the Japa-

He is a candidate for a third term, and nese Admiral were joined by the squadtok, he would outclass the Baltic fleet in number of vessels and weight of operation he would be expected by naval Republicans. While it seems improbable proved superiority to the Russian commanders in tactics and in gunnery. It on the national ticket, enough uncer- may well be that his success will cost tainty exists to make the Hon. CHARLES him dear, but thenceforth he will have R. BRAYTON scratch his head once in a nothing to fear, for Russia will have shot her last bolt, so far as naval opera-The term of the Hon. NELSON WIL- tions on a large scale are concerned. Some vessels of the Baltic fleet will tor from the State expires on March 3, doubtless escape destruction, and these, with the two crusiers at Vladivostok and those lately bought in South American countries, would doubtless continue for a time to prey upon Japanese commerce. After the fall of Port Arthur,

> Japan may be applied to their extirpa-If Port Arthur should have been surrendered before its arrival in Far Eastern waters the Baltic fleet would of course aim for Vladivostok. That harbor will be frozen over by the end of December, but a passage can be cut through the ice and kept open. If the the study of industrial methods. About whole or a large part of the Baltic fleet | half of his programme of study and ob-

however, a part of the naval power of

the Russians thereafter would have at their command the factor upon which Capt. MAHAN laid so much stress-"a fleet in being." The knowledge that such a fleet existed would compel Admiral Togo to employ most of his own naval force in safeguarding communications between the Island Empire and the Corean mainland across the Strait larly, printed in Japanese, or more usuof Corea. It would scarcely be practicable for him to detach a squadron large enough to protect the eastern and northern shores of the Japanese islands from depredations at the hands of the Russian warships. It is certain, therefore, that Togo will spare no effort to intercept the Baltic fleet and to minimize its fighting capacity by destroying or capturing as many vessels as possible. He cannot expect, however, to annihilate the large hostile force—such an exploit on the open sea would be unheard of in naval warfare-and the escape of even two or three Russian battleships to Vladivostok would constitute for Japan, as we have said, a source of danger and

anxiety. The despatch of the Baltic fleet to the Far East, like the order to advance given to Gen. KUROPATKIN, is obviously an act of desperation. If performed at all, it should have been done earlier. The naval reenforcements should have reached Chinese waters before the second and fatal repulse of the Port Arthur fleet, which occurred in the first half of August. As things are now the chance of acquiring ascendency at sea in the Orient seems to have passed away, and when the Baltic fleet has been shattered Russia will temporarily have ceased to exist as even a second class naval power.

Voting Half a Ticket.

The citizen who asks the question contained in the letter printed below is contemplating a course which does not recommend itself as wise or patriotic:

" To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a Republican who desires to cast his vote in the coming election for the Republican electors of President and Vice-President. At the same time I won't vote for Higgins, nor do I care to vote for the Demo cratic or any other candidate for Governor.

" How am I to mark my ballot in such a predica ment?

"NEW YORK, Oct. 17."

If after mature consideration "Perplexed" on election day is still determined to perform but half his duty he should make a cross (X) mark in the voting space in front of the name of each of the thirty-nine candidates for elector of President and Vice-President in the Republican column on the official ballot. By doing so he will vote only for the candidates on the national ticket. This is the only method of marking his ballot by which he can achieve his object.

But why should "Perplexed" or any other qualified voter throw away his right to take part in the management of the affairs of his own State? If all the voters followed the plan he has in mind Odellism would be fastened permanently on the State, the treasury would be plundered and the public service debauched without possibility of punishment or reform. Does he believe that he has no responsibility to bear, no duty to perform? How mistaken such a notion is! Odellism's last attempt to terrorize the voters on the days of registration and obstruct them on election day was not inspired by a desire to keep votes for the national tickets out of the paign in 1904 there would have

"Perplexed" should reconsider his plans. After making the cross (X) marks in the voting spaces in front of the names of the thirty-nine Republican candidates for elector of President and Vice-Presithe voting spaces before the names of the Hon. D-CADY HERRICK, the Hon. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON and the

Japan Still Pursues Studious Ways. Japan has not called home the students or investigators who are sent at Government expense to pursue studies or researches abroad. The war may go on. but Japan still keeps her students in foreign universities and technical schools, picking up useful ideas. Some day they expect to go home to train the boys to excel in the rivalries of trade and in the walks of science and professional life.

While the armies of Japan have been fighting their way toward Mukden her geologists have completed their map of the rock formations of the empire on a scale of about sixteen miles to an inch. The leaders in this work were trained in foreign schools. Their cartography is based on European models, and the map they have produced is an excellent example of the artistic use of colors to set forth clearly the facts relating to the very

complicated geology of their country. The Japanese themselves say that they are not good linguists and that it is difficult for them to acquire foreign languages. But not a few of them are kept abroad until they have fairly mastered several tongues. They must either swim or sink in the sea of foreign speech. They must either understand the talk of the lecture rooms and laboratories of Germany, France and the English speak-

ing nations or fail and go home. A Japanese who has recently paid his first visit to our country is a good illustration of the Japanese way of cultivating the arts of peace for the benefit of the younger generation in their own land. He is a teacher of distinction in one of the higher Government schools of Japan. His special field is the branch of economics dealing with industries and trade. For over two years he has been studying under the leading teachers of his specialty in Germany. He has also visited all the leading countries of the Continent excepting France, has studied their ways of presenting his subject in the elementary and higher school courses. has collected a library of their books and maps on this topic and has given time to

trymen of course expect him to return with his head and trunks full of good material for the thorough training of young men in the principles and processes of

OHARTS

west of San Francisco. The existence of

these rocks was vouched for by six ship-

masters who were believed to be reliable

Five of them had been able to make some

examination as to the extent of the rocks.

These indicated dangers were finally re-

moved from the charts as the result of the

investigations of the United States steam-

ship Wheeling under instructions from the

Hydrographic Office. It is a remarkable

story of misleading appearances that de-

ceived experienced navigators and led ships

to avoid for half a century the localities

where rocks were supposed to rise from

the sea floor almost to the surface of the

ocean. This curious chapter in the his-

written for the Bulletin of the American

Geographical Society by Mr. Littlehales of

the Hydrographic Office, with a chart show-

ing the five places, not far from one an-

Mr. Littlehales says that in 1850 Capt.

other, where the rocks had been reported.

considerably above the surface.

ers did not see them.

a search carried on from time to time by

four United States war and survey vessels

which, however, employed the inconclusive

method of merely cruising back and forth

over the area where the rocks had been re-

ported. They found nothing, but the force

of their evidence that the rocks did not exist

rested wholly upon the fact that the observ

The United States steamer Ranger in 1881

toward the settlement of the question. It

sounded to the bottom with pianoforte

wire at thirty stations over an area extend-

ing about thirty miles north and south

and the same distance east and west. These

soundings, however, while affording posi-

tive proof that the rocks did not exist in the

area examined, did not cover the entire

area within which the rocks might possibly

exist, and it was not till 1901 that the Wheel-

ing, using the most scientific methods of

investigation and examining the whole re-

gion except that within which the soundings

of the Ranger were made, finally settled the

It had been found by the Ranger that the

sea in that locality had a depth of over

2,500 fathoms. At that depth a dangerous

shoal rising from the bottom must ascend

from a base with a minimum radius of at

least ten nautical miles. Systematic sound-

ings with an interval of two miles between

the lines of soundings would therefore

be sufficient to prove the existence or ab-

sence of any formation very close to the

This is the work that the Wheeling carried

out. Parallel lines of soundings were run,

the depth ranging from 2,850 to 3,352 fath-

oms. Numerous specimens of the bottom

collected by both vessels indicated that

throughout the combined extent of the

searches made by the Ranger and Wheeling

the characteristics of the bottom soil are

the same. It was proved that there is no

submarine mountain rising nearly to the

were never any rocks here nor any shoal

upon which a vessel could have anchored,

as the captain of the Eliza Kimball reported

This is not a place where the flotsam and

jetsam of the ocean are likely to collect.

and what misleading appearances of the

surface of the sea could have deceived

so many navigators will perhaps always

The Independence of the United States.

From the Saturday Review.

More than any other country of the present time

with the possible exception of the Russian Empire.

il the corn it requires, it can raise all the live stock

that it needs, its cotton plantations are sufficient

to supply all its requirements, its mineral resources

both of base and precious metals are extensive and its coal mines are inexhaustible.

Add to this every year enormous accessions by

of these very varied resources. The developmen

and New Zealand. He then sums up his estimates of the population of the world in the following

About Sovereign Ladies.

From London Truth.
The French professor of Prince Henry of Prussis

one day read to him the following exercise for trans-lation: "Sovereign ladies have not merely an air of

majesty, but a gracious deportment peculiar them." The Prince laid down his pen and rais his hand. "Have you any remark to make?" ask but a gracious deportment peculiar t

Asia.....Africa.....Africa.....Africa......Australia and Polynesia........North America.....

Population. 392,264,000 819,556,000 140,700,000

..1,508,290,000

nigration of carefully selected adult able bodied

ogeneous economic entity. It is able to grow

the United States may be regarded as a complete

that he had done.

remain a mystery.

rface of the sea in this region, and ther

whole question. The rocks do not exist.

tory of Pacific navigation has just been

business The scientific journals of Japan have shown no signs of attention distracted by the war. They are coming to us regually in one of the three leading languages of the West. The University of Tokio and the scientific bureaus of the Government are producing their usual output of monographs. The war news is not much more voluminous than the dissertations on geology and biology. The Government railroad department has just issued a railroad map of the empire on a very large scale showing all the single and double track roads, stations and turnouts, with insets of all the large cities and all the tracks entering them. The Russians complain of the absence of good topographic maps of Manchuria; they would be better off in this respect if they could only move the war scene over into Nippon.

Thus, the wonderful little nation is showing that not all its energy is centred on the battle line. It is clearing the way for further development along the paths of peace when these troublous days are over.

The Last Days of Registration.

On two more days citizens qualified to vote at the general election on Nov. can have their names placed upon the voting lists. These days are Friday and Saturday of this week, Oct. 21 and 22. After Saturday at 10 o'clock in the evening the books will be closed and no man's name can be added to the list.

The registration in this city on the first and second days was normal, and proved that there is no real apathy in the campaign. The evidences of a deep public interest in the national and State canvasses will become increasingly numerous from now until election day. Judge HERRICK, the Citizens' candidate

for Governor, declares that the most effective work of the campaigners will be done in the ten days immediately preceding Nov. 8, and in this he is correct. Citizens who may feel to-day indifferent about voting will have changed their minds by the end of this month, but if their names are not upon the voting list they will not be able to cast a ballot. Every qualified citizen should register

on Friday or Saturday if he has not done so already.

In spite of Superintendent MORGAN, his eight hundred deputies and their active aides, the police, there is no power on earth that can take away from the citizen, be he high or low, rich or poor, obscure or conspicuous, the right to register and cast his vote, provided he is native born or naturalized, has not lost the franchise through evil doing and has lived one year in the State, four months in the county and thirty days in the election district in which it is his purpose to vote. This right is conferred upon him by the Constitution itself and it annot be taken away by any partisan trick, whether enacted into law by a machine made Legislature or concocted by an Executive. This fact should impress itself pon the mind of every citizen of New York voting age. If he is entitled to register and to vote the courts will protect him in that right, try as any one may to deprive

If the report is true that Mrs. MARGARET CUNNINGHAM of Trenton, using a typewriter, wrote 21,080 words in six and one-half hours, and that not one correction was needed in champion of her calling. The sustained elf is remarkable, but t gation of absolute correctness is astonishing. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM should be held up as a model to the whole army of typewriters. Gen. GREELY, who has been tireless in his

arduous task of developing the telegraphic system of Alaska, is back from his last visit to the Territory with the cheering news that the Nome district is now in regular and daily communication with the outside world by means of the wireless system installed by the Signal Corps. The service was opened Hon. JOHN CUNNEEN, the Citizens' can- for commercial use two months ago, and didates for State office, upon whose every day in the week thousands of words election the defeat of the Grocery de- are sent across Norton Sound, 107 miles, to St. Michael, whence despatches may be forwarded by the Yukon wire to Eagle and thence across Alaska to Valdes to be put on the cable for the States. This news is interesting, not only because the Nome district, the greatest centre of our placer mining interests in Alaska, was sorely in need of telegraphic communications, but also because the system now in operation across Norton Sound is as yet the longest commercial wireless service in regular use.

> The application of Newburgh methods to New York city political affairs has not proved a complete success.

The Monkey Problem.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: This is the "monkey problem." A pulley is attached to the ceiling of a room and is ten feet from the floor. A rope passes over the pulley, both ends reaching the floor. At one end of the rope is attached a rope with a view of reaching the ceiling. Neglect ing all wasteful resistance and the weight of the ope, what will happen? PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 17.

Swear in Your Vote!

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I am a native of this city, as were my father and his father before him. I have been voting here every year for over thirty years, yet on Saturday night last, when try-ing to register, I was compelled to answer to the most insulting and humillating questions—as to what salary I was receiving, &c., which of course I refused to answer. I was then challenged and had to swear in my name. I will most likely be hallenged on election day. NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The Grocery.

c L oves,

o N ions.

e G gs.

Baking po W der, ch E ese,

ba C on, h A m. s N uff, vi N egar, the teacher. "Only this: do you or do you not wish to teach me to be truthfull" "Certainly, I wish to teach you truthfulness." "Let me tell you, the that I have known sovereign ladies all my life, and never noticed in them any majesty or peculiar grace of deportment. Quite the contrary. Ought we not, therefore, to omit the phrase you have S ugar, but T er, te A . pru N ea, just read?" From a letter in the Peekskill Weekly Review.
Roosevelt is a typical American and suits the American people.

I shall vote for Herrick and the State ticket, also m O ps, po R k, the county ticket, if there is any. That appears to Oil, so Da, b E ans, have been juggled, too.

Herrick, if elected (and there should be no doubt about it, will see that the hundred millions the people voted for the canals is honestly and properly expended, and it will be a poor place for grafters at Albany while he is there. I know him.

PREKERIA, Oct. 8. EUGENE B. TRAVIS. mo L asses, A pricots,

An Opinion of an English Bishop.

The Bishop of Liverpool at the Anglican Church Congress. Union with Rome, we must sadly but decisively

BENJAMIN B. ODELL.

WRONG FOR FIFTY YEARS. Conservative and Indulgent Estimate. From Harper's Weekly.

The many minor faults found with Governor Until three years ago the charts of all the sading maritime nations had shown for dell need not be considered. We have se over fifty years a mass of rocks, dangerous down the salient features of his recent record to navigation in the Pacific, about 700 miles dispassionately, and, to the best of our knowl-

edge and belief, with exact truth. Deductions form themselves.

Here is the "business Governor"—the most sordid and most dangerous element in American public life. For David B. Hill as a political actor we have exceedingly small respect, for Thomas C. Platt hardly more; but either is an angel of light as compared with Benjamin B. Odell, if baleful influence constitute the riterion of judgment. Neither, at any rate. has utilized the vantage of a high honor conferred upon him by the people for personal

o submit to virtual blackmail. We spoke of Governor Odell as a brute in politics. He is worse. Consider that only a few years ago he was an insignificant political eutenant in a small city, that he was taken up by the leader of his party, and by sheer force of authority on the part of the latter was carried to the highest position within the gift of a reluctant people; that, having reached like a dog, and bit the half palsied hand of his

gain or the wreaking of personal vengeance

upon individuals or corporations not willing

Reed of the brig Emma reported that he As an ingrate he is beyond the pale of competition. Recall the contemptuous attitude he assumed when appealed to by his party's had seen two rocks from 600 to 900 feet long and from 250 to 400 feet broad, with a depth President to waive personal considerations at a critical moment, how he boasted of being of about 18 feet of water over them, in 37 degrees 24 minutes north latitude ummoned to Washington, how he sneered and 137 degrees 22 minutes west lonthat he might or might not recognize the call, gitude. In the following year the United but if at all at his own convenience; how he States war sloop Falmouth confirmed the existence of rocks in this geographical old man who had lifted him above the heads position. Capt. Redfield of the whaler Susan Abigail also reported in 1856 that he cynical disregard of the most ordinary conventions in constituting himself an avowed political boss while still holding the second had discovered rocks with ten feet of water over them eleven miles north of this pohighest executive position in the Union. Re-flect upon the "business" transactions of a sition, and in 1866 Capt. Cave reported rocks in the same neighborhood. A little later "business" Governor, the participation in syndicates giving away shares not paid for, the ships Kuttosoff and Eliza Kimball found these rocks, which had come to be known the whining when "prospective profits" were "lost," the undisguised efforts to get even by as Reed or Redfield rocks, and the latter ship anchored in five fathoms of water and implied threats, by suits at law in courts of described three of the rocks as extending he State whose Governor appoints Judges, by the introduction of strange bills in a Legis lature controlled by the Executive—all openly and brazenly done in flagrant defiance of Meanwhile, two ships had passed over the locality without discovering any evidence public opinion and personal self-respect. of the existence of the rocks. Then began

Contemplate a man of no intellectuality, o no sense of decency as a public official, of moral sense not blunted but non-existent, as rulgar politically as John W. Gates personally, hateful excrescence upon the body politic, with all his brayado so cowardly that an aged father must hold up his hands, while suc a constant, living degradation of the deals of American youth-and there you have your business Governor, your business chairnan, your business speculator. contributed the first positive evidence

WOOD ALCOHOL

Is Dangerous as a Drink and in Medicinal Preparations.

From the Medical Record. Up to within a comparatively recent period cases of poisoning by wood alcohol were among the rarities of medical practice, for so long as the substance was manufactured by the old processes its offensive smell and taste were sufficient to deter even the most hardened drinker from using it to satisfy his craving for alcoholic stimulants Since the time, however, that wood alcohol has been placed on the market. use have gone up by leaps and bounds. Not only may it be used in place of grain

alcohol in the manufacture and adulteration of spirituous liquors, but it is also largely and widely used as a menstruum in many toilet preparations and remedies for internal and external use. The reasons for this practice are twofold. First, and that which most forcibly to human nature, is the comparative cheapness of wood alcohol, it being untaxed and costing but 50 cents a gallon, while grain alcohol, taxed, costs at retail \$2.80 per gallon. The second reason is the ignorance of many manufacturers as to the deadly nature of methyl alcohol. Indeed, even among members of the medical profession views with regard to the poisonous nature of methyl alcohol are widely divergent, and some who have had no experience in cases of wood alcohol poisoning are openly sceptical concerning its reputed toxic properties. In order, therefore, to decide the question, Dr. Frank Buller of Montreal and Dr. Casey Wood of Chicago undertook in the beginning of 1904 an investigation of the subject, under the auspices of the section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association. The investigators found that about 175 cases of blindness and about 100 deaths during the past seven or eight years could be directly imputed to wood alcohol most forcibly to human nature, is the com-

about 175 cases of blindness and about 100 deaths during the past seven or eight years could be directly imputed to wood alcohol in the various forms in which it is manufactured. This estimate is a conservative one and only treats of published instances of death and blindness.

Drs. Buller and Wood consider that the investigations undertaken by them confirm the suspicions entertained by many physicians that the fumes of wood alcohol, under certain favorable conditions, are a dangerous menace to evesight, and they moreover believe that the consensus of opinion is opposed to the statement of the makers of the various forms of "deodorized" wood alcohol that its external use in liniments, alcohol "rubs," in baths, in cosmetics, hair tonics, perfumes, etc., is always devoid of danger to the eyesight.

sight.

The practice of substituting wood for grain alcohol in the manufacture of medicinal preparations would appear to be a most insidious and pernicious means of poisoning and the sale not only of methyl whiskey but and the sale not only of methyl whiskey but also of internal remedies and toilet preparations manufactured or adulterated with wood alcohol should be restricted by law. In fact, there is every reason why the proposition of Drs. Buller and Wood should be adopted that methyl alcohol in any of its forms should be treated as a poison and subject to the laws of the various States restricting and regulating the sale of poisons.

A Third Wife's Tribute to Her Dead Husband

of that country is probably due in large degree to these causes. The policy of protection which it has extended to industries has only hastened the natural From the Church Eclectic. In the Nottinghamshire Church of St. Wilfrid

Screveton, a fine monument represents in alabaster the long bearded effigy of Richard Whalley, who nd inevitable growth of the country. We may be sure that, in the future, it will become more and more independent of all other countries. died in 1588, clad in plate armor. At the back of the effigy is an alabaster screen in four compart-ments. In the first of these is a representation, in relief, of his first wife, with five children in the The Population of the World. the Bulletin of the American Geographica next is his second wife, with thirteen children; in the third is his third wife, with seven children; In "Die Bevölkerung der Erde" Dr. Supan gives the results of the latest censuses and estimates concerning the population of America, Africa and the pelar lands, the changes of figures in parts of Europe that have affected the European total, together with the latest results in Asia, Australia while the fourth compartment is filled with these rhymes:

Behold his Wives were number three; Two of them died in right good fame; The third this Tomb erected she For him who well deserved the same. Which all that knows must needs commend.

And they that knows not, yet may see A worthy Wallaye loe was he. Since time brings all things to an end Let us ourselves applye, And learn by this our faithful friend That here in Tombe doth lye,

To fear the Lord, and eke beholde The fairest ye but dust and mold: For as we are, so once was he,

Maine Farmer's Squash Crop. From the Bangor News. George R. Smith, register of deeds, has one of the novel crops of Kennebec county. The product sall squashes. He expects to house about fifty-six tons of

quashes. He has raised so many that he has been at a loss what to do, as his storehouse is no outtable for keeping them into the winter. Las winter squashes brought \$40 to \$50 a ton, and if he same price prevails this year he will make a olerably good thing.

Enormous Debts to Milliners in England. From London Truth.

The other day I saw published the balance sheet of a limited liability milliners' establishment. If I remember rightly, the debts unpaid were set lown at about £30,000. By the amount of credit in this one establishment, one can judge of the enormous sum owed to all milliners by their cus-tomers collectively. It is well known that heavy ommissions are offered to ladies who introduc omers and that many ladies are not above ccepting them.

From the Boston Record.

A well known instructor in mathematics in oston preparatory school awoke himself and h wife the other night with a fearful grean. When asked what the trouble was he said:
"I dreamed that our little Tommy was a minus

quantity under a radical sign and I couldn't get

A TURKISH RAILWAY.

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The First Experience of the Turks in Building a Railroad Successful.

In a slow, plodding way the Turks are pushing forward their railway from Damascus to Medina and Mecca in the Hedjaz. Of the total distance of about 875 miles to the first named city, the birthplace of the Prophet Mohammed, the first 800 miles have just been opened for traffic with a train a day each way. The railhead is now at Maan, about on the border line between Syria and Arabia and not far from the head of the Gulf of Akaban, the northeastern

arm of the Red Sea. The work has been mainly done by soldiers under military engineers, and the cost has been \$10,800 per mile. In the 300

cost has been \$10,800 per mile. In the 300 miles completed there have been constructed 275 bridges, large and small, 3 tunnels of about 500 feet in length and 28 stations, with solid masonry water reservoirs and goods depots and workshops.

The most difficult part of the line was in this first section from Damascus to Maan, the remaining 575 miles to Medina passing through a comparatively flat country. The total cost of the entire line to Mecca, based on that of the part just completed, is estimated at \$24,750,000, not by any means an extravagant sum. The Medina-Mecca section is to be taken in hand within the next two years. From Dera, a station 77 section is to be taken in hand within the next two years. From Dera, a station 77 miles south of Damascus, a branch railway to Haifa on the Mediterranean is approaching completion. When finished it will help materially to lessen the cost of construction on the main line, everything required in the building of which, up to the present, has had to be carried over the French railway from Beyrout to Damascus at great cost.

The Turks are naturally very proud of the success of this, their first essay in building an all-Turkish railway with funds contributed by the faithful in every country and from the proceeds of imposts which

contributed by the faithful in every country and from the proceeds of imposts which do not fall upon foreigners, and the opening of the first section to Maan is described as having taken place amid great restrictions. of the first section to main is described as having taken place amid great rejoicing on the part of the populations along the line. So great is said to be the popular interest in the enterprise, that though small iron articles, telegraph wire, and wood, such as sleepers and telegraph poles, are greatly coveted, not a single thing was stolen or disturbed.

The German Emperor is said to be greatly interested in the progress of the line, and a German railway expert who went over it has made a highly favorable report, both on its future prospects and the quality of the work done. Most of the iron and steel employed in the construction was purchased in Belgium. It is thought that whenever the projected railway from Egypt to the Persian Gulf is undertaken, Maan will be the point of its crossing the Damascus-Mecca line.

The Flag on Election Day. Arlington Council, 214, Jr. O. U. A. M., at its

last meeting adopted this resolution unan-

We hold the orderly quadrennial election for President of the United States to be the greatest evidence of present strength and permanence to our republican form of government: therefore Resolved. That hereafter upon the day of elec-tion for President and Vice-President of the United States the national flag should be hoisted and conspicuously displayed from all public buildings and public grounds in the Union, from sunrise until sunset, as a fitting and appropriate expression of national regard for the day and the event. The movement for hoisting the flag has

been indorsed by the Arlington, N. J., Flag Association, and an effort will be made to extend it throughout the country.

Ants That Grow Mushrooms From Science.

Prof. J. R. Ainsworth Davis gives the latest proofs of the ant's right to our applause.

says:
"In tropical America the traveller in their native region often sees thousands of ants marching in column of route, each holding in its powerful jaws a piece of green leaf about the size of a sixpence. These they take about the size of a sixpence. These they take to their nests. The material is used as an elaborate sort of mushroom culture, requiring much more skill and intelligence than that in which human beings engage. The mushroom grower sets spawn in the beds he prepares, but the ant does not need to do this. The desired spawn soon makes its appearance in the chewed leaf. But in its natural state it is inedible, and must undergo careful treatment before it yields the mushroom which the ant desires. The necessary work is done by a special caste of gardener ants. These weed out obnoxious germs, &c., and, pruning off the threads, work is done by a special case of gardener ants. These weed out obnoxious germs, &c., and, pruning off the tips of the threads, prevent them from growing into the air and producing useless toadstools. As a result of this the threads swell into innumerable which is about one-fiftieth of an inch across. It is these which are the mushrooms. These curious bodies constitute the sole food of the ant—or, at any rate, the chief food."

The Politeness of the Malays From the Washington Post.

"In all my jaunts in Eastern lands I have found an country as interesting as the Malay States, that long strip of peninsula which is encompassed on the east by the China Sea and on the west by the Stratt of Malacca," said Mr. Marcus Luning of San Francisco. "I lived over there for more than a year, and got pretty-well acquainted with the people and their institutions.

"The Malays are in many ways a fine race. With them personal cleanliness is held in high esteem, and the common custom is to take two baths a day. They are likewise the politest folk I ever met I had a whole retinue of servants, and yet I could never get used to thinking of them or treating them as servants because of their superlative courtesy. so polite were they that it seemed as though they were doing me a favor when they asked for an advance on their wages, and they were continually in my debt, because of the impossibility of denying requests made in such an ornately deferential way."

Why He Wouldn't Help Her.

From the Nashville Banner. Representative Clayton of Alabama has a brother in-law, Capt. Wiley Williams, who is Chief of Po-lice of Columbus, Ga., and he says that Williams recently told him about a woman who applied to him to use his every effort to get a "delinquent" sweetheart to marry her.

"I cannot assist you," said Chief Williams. "It is beyond the power of my office to make the fellow "Can't you!" urged the woman.

"It is out of the question."
"Barney White and a heap of folks told me you "White and others have misrepresented the

powers of my office "Are you a married man yourself?"
"Yes, madam." "Then I don't wonder you won't help me."

The Babu and the Worm.

From the Amrita Basar Putrika.

Moulvi Syed Maxher Imam, assistant to the opium Sub-Deputy Agency of Arrah, while going to the court accidentally came across a worm sitting on the leaf of a tree. Its golden color and peculiarity attracted his attention. The worm is unique of its kind. He took the worm to his officer, who, it is likely, will send it over to the Calcutta Museum for preservation and exhibit

Maine Woman 104 Years Old

From the Bangor News.

Mrs. Salome Sellers of Deer Isle, who is said to be the oldest woman in Maine celebrated her 104th birthday on Saturday. Following a custom inaugurated when she became a centenarian, members of the Martha Washington Society and Woman's Christian Temperance Union called upon Mrs. Sellers in a body. A pionic dinner was a feature of the day's exercises.

With Whiskers and Wings

From the St. James's Gasette.
Lord Grimthorpe's chef d'œuvre in church restoration is St. Alban's Abbey, and on one of the capitals at the west door of that cathedral he is represented in stone. He wears the old-fashlones whiskers, with which at least two generations o his countrymen have been familiar, and he is also

Long Words to Describe Long Heads From the London Daily Mail. There was a good deal about long heads, in the

form of long words, in the Huxley memorial le ture delivered last night before the Anthropological Institute by Dr. J. Dentker, of Paris. The following are some of the terms used:

Hyperdolichocephalic (very long headed).
Dolichocephalic (long headed).
Sub-dolichocephalic (moderately long headed).
Mesocephalic (medium headed).
Sub-brachycephalic (moderately short headed).
Brachycephalic (moderately short headed).
Hyperbrachycephalic (very short headed).